



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Vinegar—State Commissioner of Health to Determine Methods for the Estimation of Solids and of Acetic Acid. (Chap. 239, Act May 10, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Sections 67 of chapter 57 of the Revised Laws, as amended by section 2 of chapter 600 of the acts of the year 1911, is hereby amended by striking out after the words "cider-vinegar solids," in the sixth line, the words "upon full evaporation at the temperature of boiling water," and by adding at the end of the section the words "The commissioner of health shall determine or cause to be determined, from time to time, analytical methods for the estimation of solids and of acetic acid in vinegar, and said methods shall be published in the monthly bulletin of the State department of health. No person shall estimate the solids or the acetic acid content of vinegar for determining the composition or value of said vinegar as a basis for payment in buying or in selling, or for the purpose of inspection, by methods other than those published as herein described," so as to read as follows:

SEC. 67. Vinegar shall contain no added or artificial coloring matter, and shall contain not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, by weight, of absolute acetic acid. Cider vinegar shall in addition contain not less than $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent by weight of cider vinegar solids. If vinegar contains any added or artificial coloring matter, or less than the required amount of acidity, or if cider vinegar contains less than the required amount of acidity or of cider vinegar solids, it shall be deemed to be adulterated. The commissioner of health shall determine or cause to be determined, from time to time, analytical methods for the estimation of solids and of acetic acid in vinegar, and said methods shall be published in the monthly bulletin of the State department of health. No person shall estimate the solids or the acetic acid content of vinegar for determining the composition or value of said vinegar as a basis for payment in buying or in selling, or for the purpose of inspection, by methods other than those published as herein described."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon the 1st day of July, in the year 1915.

Bread—Substances to be Used in—Inspection of Bakeries. (Chap. 258, Act May 15, 1915.)

SECTION 1. Bread manufactured to be sold by the loaf shall be made from one or more of the following substances: Wheat flour, rye flour, corn flour, lard, vegetable oils, butter, sugar, malt extract, corn sirup, salt, yeast, water, milk, corn sugar, cereal flakes, and any other substance commonly sold at retail as food. Bread in the manufacture of which any other materials are added shall have affixed thereto a label upon which shall be distinctly and conspicuously printed in straight parallel lines of plain,

uncondensed, legible type in gothic letters not less than one-fourth of an inch high, in the English language, well spaced on a plain ground, a statement indicating the presence of such other materials: *Provided, however,* That no materials of any kind shall be used which are poisonous or which are injurious to health.

SEC. 2. Whoever by himself or by his agents, or as the servant or agent of another, violates any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year.

SEC. 3. The State department of health, boards of health of cities and towns, and their authorized agents, shall have the right to enter all bakeries and other places where bread is made or baked for sale, and may take samples of bread and specimens of all materials used in the manufacture of bread. Whoever prevents, obstructs, or interferes with the State department of health, a board of health, or any agent of the department or of any such board in the performance of its or his duties as specified herein, or hinders, obstructs, or interferes with any inspection or examination authorized hereby, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year.